

THE EUGENE CITY GUARD.

EUGENE CITY, OREGON.
SATURDAY, SEPT. 20, 1877.

BUSINESS.—Matters of a personal character charged for at regular advertising rates, to be paid invariably in advance.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

The editor of the *Oregonian* in commenting on an article entitled "Fair Wages," and purporting to be written by a striker, which recently appeared in the *North American Review*, announces the conclusion that because government can afford no remedy against the oppressions practiced by capital over labor therefore, "That labor must be sold at any time as wheat is sold for what it will bring." This is certainly a dark view. That the laws of trade, of supply and demand, are higher than the laws of humanity; that the sympathies which human suffering should awaken have ceased to be a factor in our social economy; that the mellowing influence of a civilization which teach the universal brotherhood of man, have lost their force; influences that banished the carelessness of human life and the brutal sports, which characterized the civilizations of Greece and Rome, where men were exposed to the fury of wild beasts or forced to butcher each other for the popular amusement; that long since forbade the cruel exhibitions of the tournament, where even the holy offices of religion were called in to sanction the contests in which men maimed and slew each other to show their skill and courage, and priests were wont to shrive the souls of those about to engage in mortal combat. Surely a civilization which has done this much in the cause of humanity in cultivating the higher and holier attributes of our nature, which has filled the land with almshouses, hospitals and other charitable institutions, supported in most instances by private donations; so different from those of the past which permitted parents to destroy their maimed and disfigured offspring and even those well formed if they chose to free themselves from the burthens of nurturing them—surely, such a civilization can do something by the cultivation of an intelligent and humane public sentiment, to restrain the avarice, and awaken the sympathies of societies more fortunate members, or at least compel them by the dread of outlawry from social intercourse, and of the detestation of their fellows, to pay an outward regard to justice and the claims of a common nature. It is true perfection, we cannot reach, nor can vice or crime be totally suppressed, but certainly much can be done by humane teachings to check the tendencies to enslave the masses which invariably accompany the increase of population. Has the humanitarian spirit which roused the people of the north to such a crusade against the supposed horrors of southern slavery died with the setting free a race who, by their indolent and improvident natures and low moral instincts, have made it questionable whether or not their liberty will prove a curse or a blessing to them, or was that spirit the result of morbid excitement? the product of a telescoping charity which overlooked the misery at its own door to fret over doubtful and distant sufferings. If human muscle must be made an article of merchandise, and if competition allows, is it to sell for the lowest price, that will afford subsistence sufficient to enable it to perform its appointed task; if he who works for wages which afford mush and morsels must give place to one who, from necessity, will work for what will afford mush alone; if nine-tenths of our countrymen are to become the hopeless drudges of the remainder; if wealth is to induce its possessors with no higher regard for the laborers who serve them than for the dumb brutes that are raised only for profit, our progress is a sham and our civilization a curse. If they condemn to hopeless drudgery and debasing ignorance the thousands, and bring ease and comfort to the tens only, if it is only a question of supply and demand whether the utmost exertions of the masses shall bring them the ordinary comforts of life, or only a bare subsistence; if at every ebb in the tide of prosperity a large part of our laboring classes must become criminals or paupers, because competition and the avarice of their employers compel them, in prosperous times, to labor at such wages as precludes ac-

cumulating any thing, then the sooner we relapse into the barbarism of our ancestors, the better. No condition of society that makes the many mere servants of the ease and pleasures of the few can be a blessing or claim preeminence above even a savage State. Better the superstition of the savage than that we should become so materialistic as to view with no higher interest those beneath us than stocks or stones or at best mere articles of merchandise. Justice and humanity require that every able bodied man's services should be valued at such a price as will supply him with the ordinary comforts of life, and he who takes advantage of the laborer's necessities and accepts them for less, should be branded as an extortioner and usurer, little less odious than he who takes your property by force or fraud. Capital must be taught that its safety requires a contented yeomanry; that what is heaped up by oppressions and exactions may be scattered and dissipated in the convulsions of a day produced by the destitution and despair of those who have been its instruments; that it can no more disregard the general welfare or that of any portion of society and escape suffering than a man can disregard the welfare of any member of his physical organization without detriment to his whole system. The compensation of lawyers, doctors, ministers and even merchant's clerks is not affected by competition. Their chances for employment are, of course; but when their services are required competition does not affect their reward. Why not apply the same rule to the laborer? Why subject the only class to whom all are indebted; not only for the necessities of life, but for whatever of comfort, ease or luxury they enjoy, to the rigid laws of trade, and govern their compensation by the rule of supply and demand? We cannot expect capital to employ men at a loss, but there is no enterprise that will benefit the country where the profits are to be found only in the scant wages of its employees. We admit the agencies of government are powerless, but the inculcating of a healthful public sentiment may do much.

PLATFORMS.

The Democratic State Convention of Iowa met at Marshalltown, in that State Aug. 20th, and nominated candidates for State officers and transacted other routine business common to all conventions. A portion of the platform, according to our views, is diluted with a streak of policy not entirely in harmony with the old time war cry of the Democracy, for "rag money"—in any shape—has never been a favorite with the masses of the Democratic party; but the eleventh section of the platform has more good sense in four lines, upon the subject which it treats, than we have yet seen in all the Radical platforms of the season. It says: "Capital and labor have no just cause for a quarrel, and their proper relations to each other are adjustable by natural laws and should not be hampered by legislative interference." This is pure and sound Democracy, and contrasts clearly with the Radical outcry for Legislative remedies for every public disease. Either a lack of statesmanship or a spirit of enmity toward our institutions is manifested by Radical platforms, continually demanding Legislative interference where no Legislation is needed, and by proposing constitutional amendments where constitutional barriers have been erected to check the spirit of usurpation and aggressive Legislation.

In finances and social matters comes from inconsiderate Legislation, and it is not probable that more of that kind of Legislation can mend matters materially. Let nature work out its own remedies as it will, if wisely let alone, but common sense and experience prove that trade, morals, weather and some other things are not subject to human legislation and the attempt to control them by law does not improve them or the people affected by them.

It was in a Baptist Church at Springfield the other evening, that those who thought they had special cause for thankfulness were asked to testify, and a genuine son of toil arose and said: "I'm not much of a public speaker, I don't know as I'm a Christian, maybe I'm not, but the Riverent Henry Ward Beecher said a fortnight ago as how the working-man could live on bread and water, and I thank the Lord the newspapers is giving him a—l for it."—Boston Globe.

The Plundered Train.

Charles Miller, express messenger on the train that was robbed east of Cheyenne, gives the following statement:

When the train had reached Big Spring he had been asleep some fifteen minutes, it being his usual custom to sleep between Julesburg and North Platte when not busy. He was awakened by the private signal used by agents of the road at night, and which signal, as has heretofore been stated, the agent, Barnhart, had been forced by the robbers to give at the door of the express car. Miller arose, looked out of the window in the upper part of the door, saw the red light at the station, and opened his door a trifle. Barnhart had been taken away immediately after calling Miller, but some of the gang stood beside the car, and as the door began moving open, they seized it. They back, and sprang into the car, covering Miller with their revolvers. They secured his pistols, searched his person for other weapons, and then broke open his way-safe and took out some \$400 in currency. The combination through safe was the next object of solicitude on their part. It is fastened to the iron work of the express car, and the combination is only known to the agents at Ogden, Cheyenne and Omaha. This safe is directly under the folding berth occupied by the messenger. The robbers went directly to it, and one of them placing his revolver to Miller's head ordered him to open the safe. When the revolver touched his face, Miller instinctively pushed it away, declaring that he could not open the safe. The villain said, "You will, will you?" and jammed the cocked weapon against Miller's upper lip with such force as to cut through the upper lip and gum, tearing it open so that the blood flowed freely. Then began a brutal scene. The robber repeatedly jammed his weapon, which was kept at full cock all the time, against Miller's head, cutting the scalp in a dozen or more places, and cutting his ear. This abuse was accompanied by a volley of the filthiest epithets with orders to open the safe. Miller was pushed to the floor, and then jerked up and his body beat over chairs, etc., till he was almost dead. He was only able to protest that he was unable to open the safe, and beg for mercy, until at last, overcome by pain, he begged the robbers to kill him. Conductor Patterson, who was on the platform under guard, heard Miller's cries and shouted to his tormentor that Miller could not open the safe. His guards hushed him up with threats, and he told them all about the safe. His manner was convincing, and one of the outside robbers went in and talked to his tormentor a moment, when the latter released Miller and sent him to the engine, where the engineer, fireman, Barnhart, and the porter of the sleeping car, were under guard. While Miller was undergoing this ordeal, the other robbers who had entered the express car, were breaking open boxes and searching for valuables, but found none. After Miller was taken away they found the boxes of specie, and one of them followed Miller, and asked what they contained. He said he supposed from their weight that they contained castings. They took an ax and broke open one of the boxes, finding it full of gold eagles. They took it and the two others, the three containing \$65,000, away. Meanwhile the others had been guarding the coaches, and when this gang left the express car they began robbing the passengers. Miller remained at the engine. When the whistle of the freight train was heard, the robbers passed the word along to put the light out. The engine fires were drenched with water, and they ordered the engineer to empty the water tanks. He said he had 130 pounds of steam on, and the engine would explode if the tanks were emptied. As evidence of the utter malevolence of the leader of the gang it is proper to state that when he started away from the train after treating everybody else with reasonable courtesy, and bidding them a pleasant farewell, he turned to Miller and placing a revolver against his head hissed: "You dirty —, if I thought you knew that combination, I would blow your brains out."

M. M. Patterson, the conductor, says that when the train stopped at Big Spring, he sprang off and started for the telegraph office. The moon was shining brightly, and as he started up the steps leading to the platform two masked men with revolvers in both hands, ordered him to halt and throw up his hands. One of the fellows had a mask made of the lettered portion of a flour sack, and Patterson supposing the affair was a cowboy's joke, laughed at the ludicrous mask and walked on. One of the robbers said: "We'll show you that this is no laughing matter," at the same time snapping his pistol. The cartridge failed to explode, and as the muzzle was but a few inches from Patterson's head, his escape was miraculous.

The largest warehouse on the Pacific Coast is owned by Allen & Lewis, Portland. It has a frontage of 780 feet, 80 feet deep and two stories high.

Last Monday night the grist and saw mills belonging to Capt. Lewis Love, situated seven miles above Vancouver, on the Columbia, were burned with their contents. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary. Loss \$6,000.

The Future of Oregon.

The display of wheat, wool, dried fruit, canned salmon and other products which Oregon made in the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia last year, says the *San Francisco Chronicle*, is beginning to handsomely remunerate her citizens for the care which they devoted to that occasion. It has attracted to that State a large number of emigrants from the East and from Europe. In addition to these, many who are themselves largely interested in enterprises which require heavy capital, or others who represent this class, have visited there in order to acquire a better knowledge of the State and its products and resources by personal observation. Some of them, who have passed the summer in journeying over every portion of Oregon, are now on their way home to report, and we learn that in every instance the opinions they express of that country are of the most flattering character. There are a few comprehensive facts which may be cited to show why these opinions are fully justified. At present the population of Oregon is 120,000 souls. Yet her exports aggregate over \$15,000,000 per annum. The State can accommodate a population of 3,000,000. It contains an expanse of rich arable lands, still uncultivated, greater than the whole area of New York. There are, besides, other resources of almost illimitable capacity—water privileges, coal fields, iron mines, gold diggings, gold quartz lodes, salmon fisheries, lumbering and manufacturing enterprises. Her wheat and wool, lumber and salmon, and her green and dried fruits now constitute a commerce of extraordinary magnitude for a State so sparsely settled. All these various interests will grow in greater proportions under the influence of augmented population. Want of railway connection with California and the East is the great drawback now to Oregon. Give her this and the State will fairly leap to prominence among the great producing States of the Union, and emigration will throng thither. There is a splendid future in store for Oregon, and her excellent display at the Centennial Exhibition has given good impetus toward it.

The GUARD must have been thinking of the statesmanship of the Democrats in his "firstly," and the money which Tilden used in buying the *Oregonian*, Hill, Grover, and the other "medicine" fellows in his "secondly." He evidently thinks a few thousand dollars would buy a great many of his Democratic associates.—Bee.

"Firstly"—The charges of the corrupt use of money by Tilden, unsupported by a shadow of testimony, comes from too disreputable a source to be of any consequence. "Secondly"—We had reference to the railroad tramps bought by Holladay, Hipple & Co., once before, and inasmuch as the country is overrun now with the same class of vagabonds, we take it as a matter of course that the same firm will utilize these fellows again.

FAIRM FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers his farm lying immediately west of Eugene City, for sale cheap, and upon easy terms. It consists of 123 acres well improved, 80 acres in cultivation with a young orchard of 300 choice fruit trees. St. JOHN SKINNER.

WHEN HANDLED in an unpurified state the linen of persons troubled with contagious maladies usually communicates the disease. Prevent the contagion and cure the sufferer as well with GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP. HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE. Black or Brown, 50c.

Administrator's Notice.

In the matter of the Estate of Christopher Taylor, deceased. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned, John R. Ferguson, has been duly appointed Administrator of the estate of Christopher Taylor, deceased, by the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Lane county, on the 24th day of September, 1877. All persons having claims against said estate, are hereby required to present them with the proper vouchers to the Said Administrator at his residence in Long Tom precinct, in said county, within six months from date of this notice. Dated Sept. 15, 1877. JOHN R. FERGUSON, Administrator. se15-14

Referee Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Lane county, made at the April term, 1877, in the case of Margaret Howard and Catherine Skilton, plaintiffs vs. Mary E. Hayes, M. J. McConnell, W. S. Wood, Charles Wood, James Wood, Ellen Wood, Julia Wood, E. M. Wood, Wm. Wood, Geo. E. Wood, Maggie Wood, Hattie Wood, Annie Wood, Lelo Wood, Margaret Wood and Vera Pearce, defendants. In partition I will offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, in Eugene City, Oregon, on Saturday, the 20th day of October, A. D., 1877, the following described property, to-wit: Lots Nos. 2 and 3, in Block No. 2 (known as the old Woods livery stable), in Mulligan's addition to Eugene City, Lane county, Oregon. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M., of said day. Terms, one-third cash, and the balance on six and twelve months. GEO. M. COOPER, Referee.

NEW STOCK OF HATS.—The best and largest ever brought to Eugene, at FRIENDLY'S.

GROCERIES.—I shall keep on a full of GROCERIES & PROVISIONS And invite the patronage of housekeepers. T. G. HENDRICKS.

SUMMONS.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE State of Oregon, for Lane county,

S. F. Chadwick, Governor and Secretary of State, and A. H. Benson, Treasurer of the State of Oregon, "Board of Commissioners for the sale of School Lands, and the Management of the Common School fund," Plaintiffs,

Suit in equity to foreclose mortgage.

vs. W. G. Eaton, Charles Eaton, J. L. Eaton, James Huff, Martha Huff, John Harper, Amanda Harper and Isaac W. Miller, Defendants.

To the above named defendants, John Harper and Amanda Harper: In the name of the State of Oregon you and each of you, are hereby required to appear in the above entitled suit, brought against you by the above named Plaintiffs, in the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Lane county, and answer the complaint of Plaintiffs filed therein, by the first day of the next regular term of said Court, to be begun and holden on Monday the 24th day of November, 1877, at Eugene City, county and State aforesaid.

The defendants will take notice, that if they fail to so appear and answer said complaint of Plaintiffs, as above required, that Plaintiffs will apply to the Court for the relief demanded therein, to-wit: That Plaintiffs have judgment against the defendant, W. G. Eaton, for the sum of \$730, with the interest thereon, at ten per cent. per annum from the 1st day of July, 1873, in gold coin of the United States, less the sum of \$118, paid as interest on said sum, and for costs and disbursements of this suit.

That the usual decree may be made for the sale by the Sheriff of said Lane county, according to law, and the practice of this Court of the mortgaged premises described in said complaint, to-wit: Commencing at a stake on the south line of the donation claim of W. G. Eaton, notification 6336, T. 19 S. R. 2 W., 24.15 chains east of southwest corner of said claim; running thence east 22.82 chains, thence north 95.71 chains, thence south 40° 6', west 59.58 chains, thence west 8.40 chains, thence south 7.58 chains, thence east 18.29 chains, thence south 21.87 chains, thence southeasterly in direct line to place of beginning, except about 60 acres doled to F. M. Eaton, leaving 178 acres, more or less.

Also commencing at a point north 50° east, distance 10 chains from the S. W. corner of the donation claim of Caswell Hendricks, notification 6321, T. 19 S. R. 2 W., thence north 50°, east 10.57 chains, thence north 28° west 25.45 chains, thence south 50°, west 19.27 chains, thence south 28°, east 26.45 chains to the place of beginning, containing 27 acres, more or less, in sections 20, 21, 16 and 17, bearing from beginning corner to section corner of said sections, the southeast corner of said sections, the southeast corner of survey 142, being the southeast corner of said donation land claim of Caswell Hendricks; running thence north 40° 6', east 10 chains, thence north 28°, west 26.45 chains to corner in angle of survey 142, thence north 40°, east 10.26 chains to northeast corner of survey 142, thence north 49° 22', west 3.81 chains, thence north 49°, west 33.93 chains to the southeast southwest corner of said land claim, thence south 50°, east 28.33 chains to the place of beginning, containing 44.36 acres. All the above described premises being in said T. 19 S. R. 2 W., Lane county, State of Oregon.

That the proceeds of such sale may be applied in payment of the amount due upon said promissory note to Plaintiffs, for principal, interest and the costs and disbursements of this suit, and the expenses of making such sale; that the defendants and all persons claiming under them or any of them, subsequent to the execution of said mortgage, to-wit: September 10th, 1873, either as purchasers, incumbrances or otherwise, may be forever barred and foreclosed of all right, claim, or equity of redemption, in or to said mortgaged premises, and every part thereof, and that Plaintiffs have execution against the Defendant, W. G. Eaton, for any deficiency which may remain after applying the proceeds of such sale, properly applicable thereto, to the satisfaction of said judgment, and that Plaintiffs have such other and further relief in the premises, as to the Court may appear just and equitable.

By order of Hon. J. F. Watson, Judge of the 2d Judicial District, and of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Lane county, bearing date the 14th day of September, 1877. Service of this Summons is made by publication in the *Eugene City GUARD*, a weekly newspaper published at Eugene City, Lane county, State of Oregon.

THOMPSON & BEAN, Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

Dated September 19th, 1877.

PRINTS—NEW DESIGNS OF STANDARDS.

FOR BUENA VISTA STONE WARE T. G. HENDRICKS.

VISITING CARDS—Very neat—at the GUARD OFFICE.

THE BEST SHOES EVER BROUGHT TO this market, at the lowest prices at T. G. HENDRICKS.

ELLSWORTH & CO., DRUGGISTS.

WILL CONTINUE THE BUSINESS IN all its branches at the old stand, offering increased inducements to customers, old and new. As heretofore, the most

Careful attention given to Prescriptions.

A New Deal.

R. G. GRAHAM, MERCHANT TAILOR.

HAS JUST RECEIVED from the East a line of fine and fashionable cloths, such as has never before been brought to Eugene, consisting of

Pants Goods, Coatings, in all Grades, and Fine Vestings.

CALL AND SEE MY STOCK. R. G. GRAHAM.

A FREE CURE.

For consumption, bronchitis, asthma, catarrh, throat and lung diseases. Also a sure relief and permanent cure for general debility, dyspepsia and all nervous affections, by a simple vegetable medicine which cured a venerable missionary Physician who was long a resident of Syria and the East, and who has freely given this valuable specific to thousands of kindred sufferers with the greatest possible benefit, and now he feels his sacred christian duty to impart to others this wonderful invigorating remedy, and will send FREE the original receipt complete, with full directions, to any person enclosing stamp for reply.

DR. CLARK A. ROBBIN, GREENEY BLOCK, SYRACUSE, N. Y. P. O. Box 76.

War has commenced in Europe!

AND

R. G. CALLISON

IS AGAIN AT HIS OLD STAND

ON WILLAMETTE STREET and having bought the interest of W. T. Osborn in the firm of Callison & Osborn, is prepared to furnish all who may give him a call with the best quality of every thing usually kept in a first class grocery and provision store, such as

SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEES, CANNED GOODS, TOBACCO & CIGARS, GLASS AND QUEENS-WARE, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, at reasonable rates for CASH OR PRODUCE.

Give me a call and see what I can do for you. Thankful for past patronage I invite you to call again.

Goods delivered to any part of the city free of charge. R. G. CALLISON.

FOR GENERAL MERCHANDISE see us

T. C. HENDRICKS,

TRY IT!—THE T. G. HENDRICKS BRAND

OF SOAP. For sale only by T. G. HENDRICKS.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned has been appointed by the County Court of Lane county, Administrator of the estate of Joseph Ogde, deceased, and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them with the proper vouchers, to me at my office in Eugene City, county aforesaid, within six months from the date hereof. Dated this 8th day of September, 1877. GEO. M. COOPER, Administrator.

S. STEINHEISER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

First-Class Family Groceries

CIGARS AND TOBACCO,

Notions, Crockery and Willow Ware

ALSO

FINE WINES AND LIQUORS

For medicinal and family use.

And everything else usually kept in a First Class

FAMILY GROCERY STORE

I beg leave to inform the citizens of Eugene and the surrounding country that I have facilities to sell cheaper than any other house this side of Portland

Fresh supplies received weekly,

Of the very best qualities only.

My motto is

Small Profits and Quick Sales.

Please call and learn my prices before purchasing elsewhere.

S. STEINHEISER,

Willamette Street, Eugene City.

Cash Paid for Bacon and Eggs.

Goods Delivered to all Parts of the City

FREE OF CHARGE.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE

OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America.

Send a self-addressed letter to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York.

Cash or a Funeral.

We hereby notify ALL PERSONS indebted to us to call and settle by the 1st of October, or pay costs. We want no customers who cannot settle once a year.

POINDEXTER & RUSH.

EUGENE CITY, Sept. 8, 1877.

DUNN & STRATTON

AT THE

OLD STAND OF F. B. DUNN.

HAVING ASSOCIATED WITH ME IN

Business Mr. HORACE F. STRATTON,

we have just received a new, large and

WELL SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS,

Making a specialty of

HARDWARE, IRON AND STEEL!

AND

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

—

We desire to make no grand flourish, but do

say that farmers can come nearer getting

ANYTHING THEY MAY WANT

at our store than at any other establishment in town, and they can buy them on as good terms.

—

We have a full line of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRYGOODS,

FANCY GOODS,

LADIES' AND GENTS' FURNISHING

GOODS,

MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

HATS AND CAPS,

BOOTS AND SHOES

And are continually adding to our stock to meet the demands of the public.

DUNN & STRATTON.

FOR THE

SPRING & SUMMER TRADE

—

WE BEG to inform our friends and the public

that we have just received direct from San Francisco and the Eastern markets

AN IMMENSE STOCK

OF

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

DRY-GOODS,

FANCY GOODS

NOTIONS, CLOTHING,

FURNISHING GOODS,

HATS AND CAPS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Clocks, Paints, Oils, Etc.,

Selected by our MR. S. ROSENBLATT,

which we offer at

REDUCED PRICES.

Parties will find it to their advantage to call

and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Highest price paid for all kinds of Produce

S. ROSENBLATT & CO.

SADDLERY.

Saddle & Harness Shop